2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

Phone No: (806) 296-1153

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We welcome your comments

There are many opportunities available to learn more about the City of Plainview Water Production Department and water quality. For questions or concerns about water quality, contact Darryel Pierce at (806) 296-1153. To request a speaker for your group, call (806) 296-1150. For inquiries about public participation and policy decisions, contact the City Manager at (806) 296-1106. The Water Department is part of the city government. The City Council meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Call (806) 296-1107 for meeting times and location. You may make written comments to the City of Plainview at 901 Broadway, Plainview, Texas 79072.

Si tienes preguntas sobre la calidad del agua, puedes llamar a Felix Villarreal, Operario Principal, Cuidad de Plainview, (806) 296-1154. Tambien puedes escribir a Felix Villarreal, 901 Broadway, Water Treatment Plant, Plainview, Texas 79072, con sus preguntas.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si teine preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 296-1154 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Surface and Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: OGALLALA, LAKE MEREDITH. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt - Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002 2004	Arsenic	3.737	2.6	4.2	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
	*These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.							
2002 2004	Barium	0.101	0.083	0.156	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2004	Flouride	1.854	0.8	2.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2002 2004	Nitrate	1.641	0.66	4.88	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2002 2004	Selenium	4.025	0	5.1	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2002 2004	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.250	0	0.8	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2004	Gross beta emitters	7.025	0	10.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man made deposits.
2002 2004	Gross alpha	5.800	2.7	9.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Atrazine	0.130	0	0.13	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2004 2004	Dichloroethane 1,2-	0.900	0	0.9	5	0	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2004 2004	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.813	0	2.2	5	0	ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	MRDL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Chlorine	1.1	0.1-4.0	4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	24.791	0	55.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Total Trihalomethanes	46.002	0	117.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Chloroform	1.686	0	7.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Bromoform	6.946	0	30	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Bromodichloromethane	4.672	0	21	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Dibromochloromethane	9.023	0	40	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Lead	1.6000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2004 2004	Copper	0.1410	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Turbidity	3.00	99.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Year	Substance	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Average	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	3.2	2.2	2.5	ppm	"Naturally occurring" and there are no health effects directly associated with it

Total Coliform - NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform - NOT DETECTED

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004 2004	Aluminum	21.075	0	94	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2004 2004	Bicarbonate	311.875	253	342	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2004 2004	Calcium	55.737	44.8	57.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2004 2004	Chloride	110.375	33	265	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2004 2004	Iron	0.092	0	.141	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
2004 2004	Magnesium	38.612	32.3	41.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2004 2004	Manganese	2.375	0	19	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2004 2004	pH	7.425	7.4	7.5	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2004 2004	Sodium	95.375	50.5	230	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2004 2004	Sulfate	92.625	29	226	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2004 2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	255.625	207	280	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2004 2004	Total Dissolved Solids	557.250	401	942	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2004 2004	Total Hardness as CaCO3	292.000	246	309	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2004 2004	Zinc	3.150	0	25.2	5000	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City maintains a drought contingency plan to preserve the water supply in case of emergency conditions. The plan can be easily implemented if emergency or drought conditions persist for any length of time. The drought contingency plan ensures that ample water will always be available to meet the most critical needs of residents and businesses.

The City of Plainview urges everyone to be water wise. During the summer, 50% -80% of a household's water consumption is used outdoors. By all working together, we can each do our part to help conserve this most precious commodity!

For more information on being a smart water consumer for a free brochure on the subject, feel free to contact the City of Plainview Water Production Department at 296-1153.